(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2886.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 11.

ACCORDING to the laſt intelligence from Egypt, there were ſtill in that country 7000 Engliſh troops, including the corps from India; they will be diſtributed in Alexandria, Damietta, Roſetta and Ghize. The beys have united in the laſt place, under the protection of the Engliſh general; the differences in regard to the latter and the chiefs of the Ottoman army being not yet entirely accommodated.

Dr. Heiſſe, of Erfurt, who introduced the vaccine inoculation into Turkey, has performed the operation with ſucceſs on the child of a perſon in the ſeraglio, in whoſe fate the grand ſeignior takes the livelieſt intereſt.

BASLE, February 16.

The laſt week the French took poſſeſſion of the public treaſuries of the Frickthal, ordered the Auſtrian authorities, which exiſted there, to ceaſe their functions, and eſtabliſhed a proviſional government.

PARIS, February 28.

Count de Dietz, hereditary prince of Naſſau, and ſon of the ci-devant ſtadtholder, was preſented on the 25th to the firſt conſul, who gave orders that he ſhould be treated with the reſpect due to the brother-in-law and couſin-german of the king of Pruſſia. The firſt conſul made known to him, at his firſt audience, the ſatisfaction he had experienced on reading the beautiful letter of his father, tending to procure tranquillity to his country, and informed him that circumſtances would ſoon occur when France would be able to give him real teſtimonies of it.

HAGUE, March 1.

Our miniſter at the congreſs of Amiens has made the moſt preſſing repreſentations to the French ambaſſador, for the reſhutting of the Scheldt, in order to ſuſtain the drooping commerce of this country; or if this ſhould be found impoſſible, that then, for preventing its total ruin, it might be made a law, that the trading towns of Brabant and Flanders be rendered ſubject to an impoſt of three fourths on the tranſit or conveyance of their merchandiſe, and thoſe of this republic to one fourth: offering, at the ſame time, to put Middleburg on a footing with Dunkirk, and thus one fourth higher. By this means he propoſed the throwing obſtacles in the way of the Engliſh merchants at Brabant, and to deprive them there of advantages which might be found here, and thus to procure the French a conſiderable gain to the prejudice of the Engliſh.

Our miniſter has alſo propoſed in the congreſs, the abrogation of the famous act of navigation paſſed by Cromwell, an act which gave a mortal ſtab to the commerce of this country; and, at the concluſion of the peace, to form an entire new commercial treaty with Great-Britain. Thoſe two points, in the preſent poſture of our affairs, are of the higheſt importance to the republic.—How far citizen Schimmelpenninck has ſucceeded, or how far he is likely to ſucceed, time muſt determine—for as yet we are ignorant of our deſtination and our fate.

LONDON, March 6.

On Thurſday Mr. Bingham, an American gentleman, and lately a ſenator, was preſented to the queen, by Mr. King, envoy of the United States; as was Mrs. Liſton, to the king, on her return from North-America.

March 8.

We yeſterday received Paris journals of the third inſt. The moſt remarkable circumſtance contained in them, is a denial, on the part of the editor of the Gazette de France, that the proclamation of Touſſaint Louverture was written by him. The article is curious, and worthy of peruſal.

There is alſo a very intereſting account of the ſteps which have been taken to repreſs the order of free maſonry in different parts of the empire. As the moſt celebrated writers have been greatly divided in opinion reſpecting the utility of theſe inſtitutions, the article from Franckfort relating to it, will naturally be read in this country with a conſiderable degree of intereſt.

An article from Weimar, dated February 10th, repreſents the manœuvres of another ſociety, once celebrated throughout all Europe for its ambition and its intrigues, to have excited conſiderable alarm among the people. The ſociety (the Jeſuits) has employed its miſſionaries to revive among the moſt ſuperſtitious devotees of Germany, the principles for which they had been baniſhed from almoſt every country of Europe.

Switzerland continues in a ſtate of anxiety and apprehenſion. It ſeems the dereliction of the people of the Foreſt cantons againſt the late innovations has amounted to the higheſt point; and nothing but the want of an efficient power of reſiſtance retains them in a quiet ſtate.

This morning we received a Dutch mail. It contains no new article of intelligence. The National Syndicat was inſtalled at the Hague the firſt inſtant. The colonels of the different corps of armed citizens in the Dutch republic, have received inſtructions from the council of war, to reduce theſe corps to the numbers limitted for the national ſtanding army. The council of war has alſo, it is ſaid, preſented to the council of ſtate an entire new plan of organization for the armed citizens.

The Dutch mail of the 2d, arrived yeſterday, but its contents have been wholly anticipated by the Paris papers.

The French mail of Tueſday, likewiſe arrived yeſterday morning; the journals continue ſilent on the ſubject of the negotiation at Amiens. They mention a ſmall ſquadron to be on the eve of ſailing from Fluſhing, from whence the French frigate Indefatigable, with troops, had ſailed for St. Domingo.

The 4th regiment of Auſtrian artillery raiſed during the war has been diſbanded. Such of the officers and privates as wiſh to remain in the ſervice are incorporated in the three other corps.

Letters from Semlin to the 6th ult. repreſent Belgrade as being ſtill the theatre of daily ſanguinary combats between the different parties—that the ſhops were all ſhut up, and that a ſcarcity bordering on famine, prevailed in the city.

March 9.

On Saturday an admiralty expreſs was received by Sir T. Paiſly, at Plymouth, directing the Plantagent and Conqueror, of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary eſtabliſhment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commiſſion with all poſſible diſpatch.

On the preceding evening orders were received from the admiralty and victualling board, to prepare with the utmoſt expedition ſtores and proviſions for all the men of war of every deſcription laying in Cawſand bay and the Sound, for four months; in the execution of theſe orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ſhips; the ſtore-keeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders; and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the preſent week.

It is certain that about the 20th February, Joſeph Buonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to conſult with the chief conſul reſpecting the negotiation. He ſpent a whole day at Malmaiſon: on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occaſion, no doubt, the whole ſubject of the negotiation would be received: It is ſtill the general opinion in London, that miniſters have inſiſted upon bringing the negotiation to a determination one way or the other within a ſhort limitted period, and the moſt active preparations are going on, if neceſſary, to ſupport the determination.

March 10.

Beſides the ſquadrons deſtined to reinforce our fleets on foreign ſtations, a channel fleet of 30 ſail of the line, including 15 three-deckers, will in the courſe of a few days, put to ſea; under the command of admiral Cornwallis; and the North ſea fleet, under the orders of admiral Dickſon, which is now receiving ſupplies of ſeamen from Sheerneſs, is alſo expected to ſail before the end of the preſent week. An official order has been ſent to Woolwich for ſeveral thouſand hammocks to be ſent off directly for the equipment of thoſe ſhips which had been laid up in ordinary to be refitted; and the beſt bower cables, which ſince the ſigning of the preliminary treaty, have been diſcontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the admiralty, to be brought again into immediate and general uſe.

In the houſe of commons this day, one hundred and thirty thouſand ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of two months, from the 25th March to the 25th May.

Policies were yeſterday opened in this city, on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and twenty guineas were taken to pay one hundred if the negotiations at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtleſs ſomewhat critical, we are ſtill inclined to think that there will be a treaty, and probably the ſteps which have been taken will accelerate its concluſion.

Letters from Franckfort in the French papers contain the outline of a treaty between France and Pruſſia, relative to the indemnities to Pruſſia and her allies in conſequence of their loſſes on the left bank of the Rhine. It appears from this that the baſis of Baſle (?) was to obtain the intereſt of France and Pruſſia in order to procure [illegible] for its chief. This has long been an object with that ſtate, and this ſtipulation, if carried into effect, would tend to increaſe the weight of Pruſſia in the empire at the expence of Auſtria. Recent events, however, may, in ſome meaſure have changed the details of the treaty, though its principles will be acted upon by France and Pruſſia in regulating the indemnities.

Some letters from Paris ſtate, that admiral Lacroſſe is recalled from the government of Guadaloupe, and that gen. Richepanſe, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly in the campaigns of Moreau, is appointed his ſucceſſor.

Some noblemen in Sweden, having lately renounced their dignities, the king of Sweden has publiſhed a proclamation againſt this innovation, ſtating that every Swediſh nobleman who ſhall for the future renounce his nobility, whether hereditary, or conferred upon himſelf, or a right which duly and legally belongs to the kinghood or nobility, ſhall not, from this hour, be conſidered by us or our ſucceſſors as a good ſubject, and attached to the form of government, nor ſhall enjoy any of the privileges of the inhabitants of the kingdom in that quality; but ſuch an one ſhall be obliged immediately to retire from the kingdom.

March 11.

A veſſel which arrived at Dover from Boulogne, brought over a report which is ſtated to have prevailed at Amiens, that unleſs the definitive treaty ſhould be ſigned on Friday next, at the lateſt, Marquis Cornwallis would return to England. Probably this rumour may be the echo of ſome rumours which have prevailed in England: a good deal of doubt ſtill continued in the city yeſterday on the ſubject.

We yeſterday received Paris journals of the 6th. They are quite barren of intelligence. Our correſpondent at Paris informs us, that in conſequence of the late intended conſpiracy, ſeveral emigrants and royaliſts are arreſted or ſent out of the country, among theſe he mentions, that the Abbé Sicard, the teacher of the deaf and dumb, is ſent into exile. We wonder how the government could think of parting with a man who might have been rendered very uſeful, if, inſtead of teaching the deaf and dumb to ſpeak, he could have taught thoſe who can ſpeak and hear, to be deaf and dumb. This would form a moſt tranquil and harmonious community, as deaf and dumb ſubjects are very deſirable for ſome governments!

M. Sicard, it ſeems, was guilty of writing ſomething to prove that the title of citizen was not applicable to Frenchmen. The duke of Montmorency Laval has been ſent away, and the Abbe du Parc, lately returned from England, ſent to the Hotel de la Force.

The French funds have recovered a little. They are 56f. 45c.

A letter from the Hague ſays, that marquis Cornwallis has demanded at Amiens in what light the loans were conſidered which the houſe of Auſtria had negotiated in England, and which had been mortgaged upon Belgium? It was replied that theſe loans would belong to that claſs which is to remain at the charge of Auſtria.

A private letter from Hamburg ſtates, that "the emperor Alexander has invited the courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dreſden, Munich, and Liſbon, to join him in his endeavours to obtain a ſuitable ſettlement for the remaining princes of the houſe of Bourbon."

General Murat has remitted the payment of the arrears due to the French government by the Italian republic, amounting to about two millions and a half of franks. This is ſtated to be a *valuable* proof of the friendſhip which unites that republic to France.

The Swiſs ſenate is actively employed in diſcuſſing the alterations neceſſary to be made in the conſtitution of May, 1801.

March 12.

On Wedneſday [illegible] took place between lord Hawkeſbury and M. Otto.

It is ſaid that lord Nelſon is to have the chief command of our fleet in the Weſt-Indies. The Meduſa frigate, captain Gore, is preparing at Portſmouth to take out his lordſhip, who will proceed to his deſtination with all poſſible diſpatch. Several more ſhips of the line and frigates have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate ſervice and join the channel fleet.

The critical ſtate of the negotiation ſtill continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has tranſpired on the ſubject. No doubt is entertained that miniſters have authoriſed marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a ſpeedy iſſue, ſo that peace or war will very ſoon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitted. Although matters are thus ſituated, there ſeems to prevail [illegible] be a confidence that a definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the definitive treaty excites a conſiderable degree of alarm. The liberality of conceſſion in the preliminary treaty, ſeems in ſome meaſure

to take the blame from our miniſters; and it is hoped that though inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are too deeply engaged to their reſpective countries, to embroil them again in war, without ſome very extraordinary cauſe.

The public anxiety principally turns on the ſuppoſed connexion betwixt the negotiation at Amiens, and the armaments preparing at our ports; but the latter may be a meaſure of precaution totally unconnected with any diſputes that may ariſe among the plenipotentiaries, and may be ſatisfactorily accounted for from the French expeditions to the Weſt-Indies; yet a little more explanation, on the part of miniſters, would be very deſirable.

Three per cent. Cons. March 12, 67 5-8. falling.

PLYMOUTH, March 7.

Yeſterday the Barfleur, of 98 guns, rear-admiral Gollingwood, capt. Ommaney, and the London, of 98 guns, capt. G. Murray, were paid ſix months wages, and ſailed directly for Torbay.

The Courageux, of 74 guns, capt. Sotheby, has particular orders with reſpect to her being victualled and ſtored for five months; from which ariſes a conjecture that ſhe is deſtined moſt probably to the Eaſt-Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8.

An order was this morning received by expreſs, at the dock-yard, to ſtore and fit for ſea immediately the Windſor Caſtle, of 98 guns, vice-admiral Mitchell; Princeſs Royal, of 98 guns, captain Atkins; and the Juſtice, of 80 guns, captain Sir Edmund Nagle; they are fitting with all poſſible expedition, and will moſt probably ſail on Wedneſday next.

March 9.

The greateſt activity prevails in the different departments of the dock-yard, to get the line of battle ſhips, which were ordered yeſterday, ready for ſea; ſeveral companies of ſhipwrights were immediately ſent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will ſleep on board until the ſhips are ready for ſea.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſloop Cato, in 7 days from Bermuda, we learn, that juſt before he ſailed, the Circe frigate, with troops for the garriſon, arrived there in a ſhort paſſage from Jamaica. The news by this frigate was, that there were on the Jamaica ſtation 22 ſail of the line, 29 frigates, and a number of ſloops of war, including 4 admirals, one of whom was admiral Mitchell. They had learned at Jamaica, that the French commander in chief, at the Cape, had hung an American captain on ſuſpicion of his intention to ſupply Touſſaint with ammunition.

Our information adds, that an American ſchooner from the eaſtward, had been ſeized at Bermuda, and ſold, in conſequence of ſmuggling gin, &c. The information was lodged by one of the ſeamen, in conſequence of a diſpute between him and the captain. Through the influence of the cuſtom-houſe officer, the ſchooner which was worth 3000 dollars, was only appriſed at 600, for which ſum ſhe was bought in by the original owner.

The port of Bermuda is to be ſhut againſt neutral veſſels after the 10th of May next, agreeably to a proclamation of the governor.

The ſhip Mary, Bain, arrived here on Saturday in 35 days from Cowes. We have been favoured by a gentleman with the loan of a file of London papers brought by this veſſel, which extends to the 12th March incluſive. Though ſeven days later than our laſt European accounts, theſe papers contain no intelligence of "great pith and moment." From the articles we have ſelected (and which comprize every thing worth ſelecting) our readers will perceive that the Engliſh Channel fleet, and that for the Weſt-Indies (of which Nelſon is to have the command) have been conſiderably reinforced; and that theſe warlike diſpoſitions have occaſioned much anxiety in the minds of the people, who are apprehenſive that the negotiations at Amiens will terminate unfavourably for peace, and that hoſtilities will ſhortly recommence. It is very probable, however, and ſome of the beſt informed politicians concur in the opinion, that theſe hoſtile appearances are only a part of that ſyſtem which the policy of nations has generally adopted previous to the [illegible] of their diſputes, and that the preparations for war are the only prelude to a general pacification.

Our next advices from Europe will probably enable us to form a more correct judgment on theſe myſterious circumſtances.

April 27.

A correſpondent, to whom we are indebted for ſome valuable obſervations on rural economy, informs us, that "when a plumb tree is in full bloom, before the flowers turn and begin to fall off, to ſmoke them all over with ſalt hay in a morning, before the dew is exhaled, will effectually cure them from gumminess, and from falling off before they are ripe. It has alſo been found good for apricots, and all other fruit ſubject to like evils."

April 28.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer.

SIR,

It is equally agreeable as uſeful to publiſh, for the general information, ſuch obſervations as that in your [illegible] reſpecting the preſervation of plumbs and apricots from worm. If the following preventative againſt grubs in peach trees is thought worth a place in your paper, it will be found on experiment of great advantage to thoſe who are fond of cultivating that excellent fruit.

The grub worm is ſuppoſed to originate in the egg of a waſp, laid within the bark at the ſurface of the ground, and being hatched in the ſpring of the year, deſtroys the tree at its roots, occaſioning a copious oozing of gum in the part affected, as well as in the trunk and branches; the leaves turn yellow, and the fruit drops off almoſt as ſoon as ſet. In order to prevent this, dig away the ground clear from the bottom of the ſtock, and after picking out all the worms from under the bark, and cleaning off the gum which had been diſcharged, pay the parts and all round the bottom of the tree with a mixture of one third tar and two thirds ſoap fat or ſluſh, and leave the roots uncovered till dry, when the ground may be filled round as before. If the branches are affected, clear out the worms and pay the parts with the mixture; but, in compounding this, avoid putting more tar than one third, as it would bind the tree, and prevent its bearing.

S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Extract of a letter received yeſterday by the British packet, in 42 days from Falmouth.

"We do aſſure you we never ſaw ſuch a quantity of wheat in Britain at this ſeaſon of the year, and ſales ſo miſerably dull in every market in the iſland, and prices daily falling—no wonder that it is the caſe when every other kind of grain is ſo low—oat-meal 14d. to 15d. per peck, and rather likely will be lower. The granaries are prodigiouſly crowded with grain."

Another letter dated Falmouth, March 7, contains the following: "We have as yet but an uncertain proſpect of peace—laſt night's papers contain votes of parliament for the continuance of the army eſtabliſhment for twelve months—and they are fitting out a great number of ſhips at Portſmouth and elſewhere. The mail is juſt cloſing; the captain of the packet puts up at the ſame inn and is juſt going off."

April 29.

Died, on Tueſday laſt, at Trenton, Richard Howell, Eſq; late governor of New-Jerſey.

NORFOLK, April 27.

Arrived, the brig Merchant, capt. Burroughs, 22 days from Trinidad.

Left there, the ſchooner Harmony, from James river, to ſail in a few days.

Two days before captain B. left there, orders were received by the governor to put the iſland under martial law; in conſequence the forts were immediately garriſoned and proviſioned, and every preparation was made to repel force by force. It was there hourly expected that hoſtilities would be recommenced; a fleet of 13 ſail of French and Spaniſh ſhips of war were ſaid to be cruiſing off Tobago, waiting orders to proceed to Trinidad.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Charlotte arrived at Portſmouth from Antigua, we are informed that on the 5th February, arrived at Antigua two French frigates with troops from France, and ſupported by the Engliſh frigate Magnamene; on the 14th one of the French frigates was, by order of the free people of colour BURNT.—The Engliſh, with the other French ſhip, lay off Guadaloupe. Lord Lavington, K. B. is called home.—Gen. Fuller of the 59th regiment, is appointed in his place, and is over all the armies in the leeward iſlands.

The French *government bills*, now at market in the United States, are already at 40 per cent. diſcount.

[*Boston Centinel.*]

The ſenate has paſſed the bill for admitting the North-Weſtern territory as a ſtate into the union, with ſome amendments, which the houſe of repreſentatives have agreed to.

On Wedneſday a petition was preſented in the houſe of repreſentatives from Thos. Cooper, praying a remiſſion of his fine, impoſed under the ſedition law.

Mr. Griſwold moved to reject the prayer of the petition. Mr. Giles moved to poſtpone the conſideration of the petition till the 3d Monday in November.

On this motion a debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. Giles and Randolph ſupported, and Meſſrs. Griſwold and Bayard oppoſed the motion.

The queſtion on poſtponement was carried by a large majority.

Yeſterday Mr. Nicholſon, from the committee appointed to inquire into the application of public monies appropriated by law, &c. made a report.

This report is very long, and is accompanied by ample details, which are generaliſed into a luminous point of view.

We ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, preſent the whole of this important document to our readers. When preſented, the contents will juſtify their moſt ſanguine expectation; and they will find that the expenditures of public money, made by the late adminiſtration, without legal appropriation, or remaining unaccounted for, are immenſe.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means reported a bill making an appropriation of 2,664,000 dollars, for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and his Britannic majeſty, which was read three times, engroſſed and paſſed.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

[illegible] a military man and an apothecary. The ſoldier inſiſted upon ſatisfaction from his adverſary, and appointed a meeting next morning in the Bois de Boulogne. The next morning the apothecary waited upon his antagoniſt before the hour appointed, and ſaid to him with great coolneſs, 'You are a military, I am a medical man; you underſtand the uſe of the ſword and piſtol—I am only acquainted with drugs. You are the challenger, therefore I have a right to chuſe my weapon. Here are two pills; one is poiſoned the other is not. Do you chuſe one and ſwallow it, and I will ſwallow the other.' The officer laughed very heartily at this propoſition, and they ſat down to breakfaſt very good friends.

[*London paper.*]

Annapolis, May 6.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday laſt.

Law of the Union.

An ACT to eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore paſſed on that ſubject.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled*, That any alien being a free white perſon, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwiſe:—

Firſt, That he ſhall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the ſupreme, ſuperior, diſtrict or circuit court of ſome one of the ſtates, or of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, or a circuit or diſtrict court of the United States, three years at leaſt, before his admiſſion, that it was bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof ſuch alien may, at the time be a citizen or ſubject.

Secondly, That he ſhall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and that he doth, abſolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; which proceedings ſhall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly, That the court admitting ſuch alien ſhall be ſatisfied that he has reſided within the United States five years at leaſt, and within the ſtate or territory where ſuch court is at the time held, one year at leaſt, and it ſhall further appear to their ſatisfaction, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the conſtitution of the U. S. and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame: *Provided*, That the oath of the applicant ſhall, in no caſe, be allowed, to prove his reſidence.

Fourthly, That in caſe the alien applying to be admitted to citizenſhip, ſhall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom, or ſtate from which he come, he ſhall, in addition to the above requiſite make an expreſs renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application ſhall be made, which renunciation ſhall be recorded in the ſaid court: *Provided*, That no alien who ſhall be a native citizen, denizen or ſubject of any country, ſtate or ſovereign, with whom the United States ſhall be at war, at the time of his application, ſhall be then admitted to be a citizen of the U. States: *Provided alſo*, That any alien who was reſiding within the limits, and under the juriſdiction of the U. S. before the 29th day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, may be admitted to become a citizen, on due proof made to ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he has reſided two years, at leaſt, within and under the juriſdiction of the United States, and one year at leaſt, immediately preceding his application, within the ſtate or territory where ſuch court is, at the time held, and on his declaring on oath or affirmation, that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States, and that he doth abſolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; and moreover on its appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that during the ſaid term of two years, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the conſtitution of the United States, and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame; and where the alien, applying for admiſſion to citizenſhip, ſhall have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or ſtate from which he came; on his moreover making in the court an expreſs renunciation of his title or order of nobility, before he ſhall be entitled to ſuch admiſſion: all of which proceedings, required in this proviſo to be performed in the court, ſhall be recorded by the clerk thereof: and provided alſo, that any alien who was reſiding within the limits, and under the juriſdiction of the United States at any time between the ſaid 29th day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and the 18th day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, may, within two years after the paſſing of this act, be admitted to become on above ſpecified.

Sec. 2. *Provided alſo, and be it further enacted*, That in addition to the directions aforeſaid, all free white perſons, being aliens, who may arrive in the United States after the paſſing of this act, ſhall, in

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order to become citizens of the United States, make registry, and obtain certificates, in the following manner, to wit: every person desirous of being naturalized shall, if of the age of twenty-one years, make report of himself; or if under the age of twenty-one years, or held in service, shall be reported by his parent, guardian, master or mistress, to the clerk of the district courts of the district where such alien or aliens shall arrive, or to some other court of record of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the same, or of a particular state; and such report shall ascertain the name, birth, place, age, nation and allegiance of each alien, together with the country whence he or she migrated, and the place of his or her intended settlement; and it shall be the duty of such clerk, on receiving such report, to record the same in his office, and to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever he shall be required, a certificate under his hand and seal of office of such report and registry; and for receiving and registering each report of an individual or family he shall receive fifty cents; and for each certificate granted pursuant to this act, to an individual or family, fifty cents; and such certificate shall be exhibited to the court by every alien who may arrive in the United States, after the passing of this act, on his application to be naturalized, as evidence of the time of his arrival within the United States.

Sec. 3. *And*, whereas doubts have arisen, whether certain courts of record in some of the states, are included within the description of district or circuit courts, *Be it further enacted*, That every court of record in any individual state, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk or prothonotary, shall be considered as a district court within the meaning of this act; and every alien, who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy, from and after the passing of the act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a district or circuit court of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parent's being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States, and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States: Provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the United States: Provided also, that no person heretofore proscribed by any state, or who has been legally convicted of having joined the army of Great-Britain, during the late war, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, without the consent of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed respecting naturalization be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
A. BURR, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.*

Approved, April 14, 1802.
TH. JEFFERSON, *President of the United States.*

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office. 1

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafavour,
vs.
The heirs of George Steyer.

ORDERED, That the object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree to vest in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Washington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceased, by bond of conveyance, dated the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, sold unto Leakin Dorsey, and which the said Leakin Dorsey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, sold unto David Lafavour. The bill states, that the said George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real estate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the said George Steyer may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by

should not pass as prayed.
True copy
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

GEORGE WELLS,
Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NEAL, in Church-street, a door below capt. West's, and nearly opposite the City Tavern, where he caries on the above business in all its branches with neatness and dispatch; he returns thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of silk umbrellas for sale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802. 1276

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom. 2

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

NOTICE, That the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet on the second Tuesday of May next, and will continue to sit for twenty days thereafter to hear appeals and make transfers.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. C.

April 26, 1802. 2 X

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an ofnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 2

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will offer at SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horses, hogs, and farming utensils, &c. For all sums under twenty dollars CASH must be paid, for all above that sum the purchaser will be indulged with a credit of six months, on his giving bond, on interest, with good security. The sale will continue till all be sold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY,
Near South river ferry.

April 21, 1802. 3 X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or 2

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRUNE'S DITCH, situate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about

An act for marking and bounding lands.

X GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 8, 1802.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the Americah, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 3

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802. 3 X

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802. 7

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levic, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouffow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to some men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrafinreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802. 4 X

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Loweſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia,

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſe of Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every [illegible] caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or faulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or gripings, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number, when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,

York, January 2d, 1800.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the direction, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invalnable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and [illegible] remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of [illegible]

For the prevention and cure of billous and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs of the ſtomach, and ſevere head-aches; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

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Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIIth YEAR

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(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2887.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1802.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Betsey, arrived yesterday, had a passage of 40 days from Liverpool. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers by her to the 24th March. We should be happy to be the harbinger of good news, or of saying something that would alleviate the present anxiety of the public mind; but it appears that the affairs in Europe continue to be in an unsettled state. The definitive treaty between England and France was not signed; but there was a probability it would be in a very short time. England is said to have demanded the whole sovereignty of Malta; which it is expected would be granted by the first consul. Preparations for defence, notwithstanding, continue in England; and an additional number of troops have been ordered to the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, which was to take out lord Nelson, had been riding at single anchor for five days, waiting for his arrival to sail immediately. Switzerland appears to be in a tumultuous state—600 troops had arrived at Bienne, which had given rise to many conjectures. The emperors of Germany and Russia, have declared, that they have seen, with interest, the definitive organization of the Italian republic; and declare their resolution, notwithstanding, to send ambassadors to that republic. The ill success of the French in St. Domingo had been officially announced in the Paris papers. The American treaty bill was passed in the house of commons. American flour at Liverpool was at 40s. sterling per bl.

PARIS, March 13.

THE marquis de Lucchesini, minister from his majesty the king of Prussia, congratulated on the 15th of this month, (March 6) the chief consul on the issue of the congress at Lyons.

Count Gobentzel, ambassador from his majesty the emperor of Germany, has communicated directly to the first consul, on the 18th (March 8) the resolution of his Imperial majesty to admit ministers plenipotentiary from the Batavian, Helvetic and Italian republics; and that his majesty was disposed, on his part, to appoint ministers of the same rank to reside in those republics. He at the same time declared, that his Imperial majesty had seen with interest the definitive organization of the Italian republic.

The count de Marcoff has received, by the return of the courier, that he had sent off to notify the issue of the congress at Lyons, his credentials to reside at Paris as minister plenipotentiary. The chief de brigade Golincourt has written, by the same courier, that his Imperial majesty of all the Russias has seen with interest the motion made at Lyons, to reopen a commerce with his dominions.

March 15.

For these ten days past, all the English journals are crying out like *madmen* for *war*. Some orators of the parliament do not disguise their opinions more. Their heart distils but gall.

"The first consul does not wish for peace"—The ministers, to whom Europe and humanity owe so much, Mr. Addington, lord Hawkesbury, &c. are imposed upon.

Yet it is now a fortnight, if we may believe persons worthy of credit, since all the articles were agreed upon at Amiens: that the discussions with respect to drawing up the articles are determined, and that if it be not signed, it is only that a last courier is expected from London.

What signifies, then, the language of these turbulent writers! The advantages which the preliminaries give to Great-Britain are sufficiently great. But the [illegible] of France must be restrained! Why then did the king and the unanimous voice of the nation ratify the preliminaries? and if it were necessary to impose upon France continental sacrifices, why Mr. Grenville, did you not treat when you had allies, when their army was encamped upon the Alps, when the Russian armies were yet doubtful of making a retrograde march, and when la Vendee, still smoaking, occupied a portion of the French army? And since you did not think that France was sufficiently enfeebled to attain your end, but still thought you ought to continue the war, it was necessary, Mr. Windham, to direct it better; it was necessary that these 35,000 men, who were parading uselessly, at so much expence, on the coasts of the ocean, and before Cadiz, should have entered Genoa the same day Melas did; it was necessary not to give the world the hideous and almost unexampled spectacle of bombarding the subjects of a king, your ally, even in his capital, without declaration of war, and almost [illegible]

What do you hope for? to renew a coalition. The cannon of Copenhagen has destroyed coalitions for 30 years.

What would you then? Pull down the ministry; whose wise hand has been able to cure a part of wounds you have inflicted. But at length, if, to assuage your ambition, you should draw your party into an abyss of evils, your nation will soon regret the preliminaries of London, as it has regretted the armistice of El Arich. The details of the congress at Amiens plainly shew, that the English nation, which holds such a distinguished rank in the world, by their deep and correct sense, and by the liberality of their ideas, must have towards the first consul of France a new movement of esteem and benevolence, because they will see, that it has not depended upon him that the peace was not prompt, honourable and eternal. Your passions, low and disgraceful, will be discovered, and you cannot long govern a nation, which spontaneously unites its voice with that of the whole world, to point out the enemies of men.

Telegraphic dispatch of the 13th March.

It was demanded by the first consul of the maritime prefect of Brest, news,

1st, Of the health of the army of St. Domingo.

2. Of that of the general in chief.

3. Of Madame Le Clerc.

4. If the conduct of Toussaint was good, bad, or doubtful.

It was replied, on the same day,

'That on the voyage, neither that army nor the squadron had lost a single man.

'That the general in chief was very well, and was with the advanced guard several leagues from the Cape when the order was sent off. That the first consul's sister had borne the voyage well, without being indisposed; that the conduct of Toussaint was still doubtful.'

The French funds are 57f.

The Moniteur of the 15th, contains long details respecting St. Domingo, which we are forced to defer till to-morrow.

There have been several engagements, and Toussaint resists the French force with all his power.

LONDON, March 16—18.

Lucien Buonaparte, and the celebrated Carnot, were, in the sitting of the 9th, elected by the senate, to fill the vacant places in the tribunate.

The negotiations between Austria and France relative to the occupancy of the Brisgau, are brought to a conclusion. It is decided that the French demi-brigade, or any other which the French government may send to replace it, shall remain in that country until its fate be definitively determined.

The American treaty bill was read a third time in the house of commons, on Monday, and passed.

March 21.

Yesterday Dressens, the messenger, arrived at lord Hawkesbury's office with dispatches from lord Cornwallis; he left Amiens on Thursday. A report prevailed at the stock exchange, that the French minister at the congress, disclaiming all wishes to procrastinate the negotiation, had ascribed the delays which have hitherto occurred, in a principal degree to the agent of his Catholic majesty; and it is added, that he has in the name of the chief consul declared, that unless Spain conforms to the basis laid down in the preliminary articles, he will leave her to negotiate for herself, and conclude a peace without reference or consideration to her interests. The stocks yesterday were rather higher than on the day preceding. Consols opened at 60 1-8, and closed at a quarter.

The opposition with which the French forces in St. Domingo have been encountered is favourable to peace; although we hope it is not such as to warrant any serious apprehension for the ultimate success of the expedition. Had Toussaint submitted to the army of Le Clerc, or fallen before it, Buonaparte would have acquired a preponderance of power in the West-Indies, which would doubtless have increased his pretensions at Amiens; but now the success of this epterprize, in which the commercial interests of France are so immediately and so anxiously involved, is in a degree dependent on the peace; and whatever might have been the previous disposition of the French executive, we doubt not that their recent accounts from St. Domingo, have made them anxious for the early conclusion of the peace.

Government appears determined to watch the movement of the French expedition to St. Domingo with more discretion than they evinced in permitting it to sail; for, in addition to the troops which we have already mentioned to have been sent to Jamaica, a brigade is ordered thither from Gibraltar; and several of the regiments recently returned from Egypt to Ireland, and which have been recruited from the [illegible] sent to that island. The military establishments of most of our West-India settlements are likewise to be augmented, to repress the spirit of revolt which has so strongly manifested itself amongst the negroes.

The naval stations on the coast of Essex, have all hent their signal yards again, and the several officers, by orders from the admiralty, now carry on their telegraphic communications, in like manner as they did in the course of the war.

The 55th regiment of foot embarked on Wednesday morning at Portsmouth on board the Texel and Delft of 64 guns. The Ceres frigate is going to Cowes to take more troops on board. The West-Indies is supposed to be their destination.

Several of the beys of Egypt are preparing to oppose the grand vizier, who holds himself in readiness to resist their attack. The contest may be expected to be very critical, as the inhabitants of the country are more inclined to favour the beys than the new Turkish administration.

The Amsterdam Journal confirms the report of the pacha of Bosnio having joined the standard of the rebellious pacha of Widden, and that he was advancing at the head of a numerous army into Romania, and was within 200 miles of Constantinople.

March 23.

Mr. Hunter, jun. was not more than between twenty-two and twenty-three hours in coming from Amiens; one of the most expeditious journeys that was performed, and for which the messenger deserves much praise. His dispatches were of very great importance. A cabinet council was immediately summoned, which sat several hours. As soon as it broke up, Messrs. Hunter and Dressens were dispatched, to Amiens and Paris with the result. The plenipotentiaries at Amiens are said to be as actively employed as our cabinet. The conferences are daily, and are frequently carried on to a late hour at night. How does the activity accord with the assertion of the *Moniteur*, that all the articles had been agreed to, and even the wording of them completed? The following information has been transmitted to us. Upon a subject on which such secrecy has been preserved, we pretend not to pledge ourselves for the perfect accuracy of the statement, but it bears an aspect of great probability.

All the points that had been in discussion were, it is said, settled, and the articles drawn up about three weeks ago. Every body knows that till a treaty is signed, either of the negotiating parties may introduce new matter, if circumstances have occurred to render it necessary. Our ministers saw that the unanimous feeling of the country was against the result of the proceedings at Lyons, and the union of the French and Italian republics. To induce Buonaparte to abandon his new dignity was hopeless. But as France had placed herself in a situation of increased power since the preliminaries were signed, we had a right to require some equivalent. The country was with the ministers; and Malta, which was to have been under the protection of a third power, is said to have been demanded in full sovereignty to us. Buonaparte demurred, but situated as he is with respect to St. Domingo, and not ignorant of the voice of this country upon the subject of the Italian republic, he feels that he cannot eventually refuse our demands. This has displeased him—he knows that the British press has directed the attention and roused the feelings of the country, and hence these petulant invectives against it.

Such is the information that has been transmitted to us. At the cabinet council yesterday, nothing decisive, it is rumoured, took place. Further information is expected from France, and hence, it is believed, that the definitive treaty will not be received before the beginning of April.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning.

Our very intelligent correspondents at Amsterdam and the Hague inform us, that on the 16th several commercial houses in the former city received a courier from Amsterdam, with the intelligence that all obstacles to peace had been removed, and that nothing remained to be done but to sign the treaty. The Dutch funds rose immediately six per cent. The next day, however, another courier arrived, whose news is said not to have been so pacific, and the funds fell 5 per cent.

The Dutch government has ordered the council of marine not to suffer the fleet to sail till after signing the definitive treaty.

These circumstances have cast a deep gloom over the public mind in Holland. The merchants know not what to think or how to act. "If we look to France," say they, "we see no preparations for war, and we expect peace,—when we look to England, the brightness of the prospect vanishes, for we behold the utmost vigour and activity in all her ports."

[illegible] was said in [illegible] that the Dutch minister [illegible] demanded the flooring up of the Scheldt, or in case of refusal, the establishing Middleburgh as a [illegible]

port, in the same manner as Dunkirk. This assertion has been officially contradicted. The Dutch must, as we have more than once asserted, accede to such terms as France choose to adopt.

It is very currently reported that the loan will be made this week. The inference drawn is, that the definitive treaty will be immediately signed, and therefore the minister will be able to make his loan. The fact, if true, will, however, bear a contrary inference; namely, that the minister sees the treaty will not be concluded for some time, and that he will make the loan, rather than put the public service to more inconvenience, or allow the enemy longer to imagine Britain waits for their permission to raise money.

Major-gen. Barnet, the second in command assumes the office of governor of the important fortress of Gibraltar by the death of gen. O'Hara.

The stock exchange, Lloyd's coffee house, and the lottery offices, are now thronged all day long with inquirers about the loan, the definitive treaty, and the state of the wheel. Two to one was betted yesterday, that Mr. Newland will announce the loan in three days; five to one that the treaty will arrive in the month of March; and even betting one of the four prizes of 20,000l. or one of the two prizes of 10,000l. will be drawn in the course of this week, exclusive of the first drawn ticket to-morrow morning. What with loans, treaties and capital prizes, at present the public mind is pretty well occcupied; however, they will soon be relieved from the latter, as all the capital prizes will be drawn in a few days.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 22.

We have had the largest arrival of wheat in for this day's market than for some time past, which has caused that article to go off at a declension in price of full 8s. per quarter since this day week. Owing to a large stock of barley left last week, and a further arrival to-day, caused prime malting samples to be very dull, and full 2s. per quarter cheaper; as also are inferior oats, but fine sorts are full as dear.—Both hog pease and tick beans are lower; but in small beans little or no alteration. Flour 3s. per sack cheaper than last Monday.

Current prices of grain. English wheat 56s. to 63s. fine do 70s. to 72s. foreign 78s. to 80s. fine flour 62s. to 63s. per sack.

Prices of stock, March 22. 3 per cent. C. 69 8⅞ 9⅛ 9. 3 per cent. ann. 101¼ 102. Cons. for April 92 11/16 ⅛.

PORTSMOUTH, March 17.

Lord Nelson, contrary to general expectation, has not yet arrived; the Medusa frigate, capt. Gore, has been riding at single anchor for five days, in order to put to sea with more facility when the gallant admiral arrives.

SALEM, April 30.

Captain Prince, of Marblehead, from Lisbon, informs, that col. Humphreys and his family arrived at that place from Madrid on the 12th March, to take passage for America in the ship Perseverance, of New-York. Col. H. is well known as a soldier, a scholar, and a gentleman. He was minister plenipotentiary at the court of Spain till the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, who removed him and appointed Mr. Pinckney. On the 24th of March citizen general Lannes arrived at Lisbon from France, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal; a French corvette, lying opposite the town, was dress and saluted on the occasion.

NEWBURYPORT, April 30.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By captain Bagley, from Alicant, we have received copies of letters from consul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated 19th and 20th February, to the American consul at Alicant, stating that four of the six Algerine corsairs which had been cruising, had returned, after capturing five Neapolitan vessels and sixty-five Christians, which were made slaves of—it was not known where the other two were—those that have returned are preparing for another cruise—that on the 19th instant, our ambassador arrived from the bashaw of Tripoli; he came in a prize, Swedish vessel, with half the crew French—brought some white and black slaves as presents to the dey and ministry, and, we hear, has got a permit to go to Bona, on this coast, and load with wheat for Tripoli, where it was very scarce. It is a fact that three Tripolitan corsairs are at sea in quest of Americans and Swedes.

NEWARK, May 4.

Doctor M'Whorter, who was appointed by the trustees of Princeton college, to go into the eastern states to solicit donations for the rebuilding of that [illegible] of his friends in Newark, dated Boston, April 23, 1802:

"Here I am exceedingly busy, and I and my mission are treated with an attention, politeness, and success, far beyond my most sanguine expectation.

"Our friends here think we ought not only to have our losses repaired, but some handsome addition to our funds. This is the town of charity, liberality and hospitality. They have subscriptions in hand for two great charities, for which they must raise 60,000 dollars.—This may make my application at this juncture not so propitious—I have as yet been employed in preparatory work rather than direct application—I was just looking over my subscription, and it amounts to [illegible] by three gentlemen, 1000 by one, 300 by another, and 200 by a third.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Yesterday arrived the brig William, capt. Cundrille, from Lisbon, which he left the 27th of March, and informs, that the news we had via Boston was the general conversation; to which was added, that a fleet of English ships of the line were cruising off Brest. Captain Q. also mentions, that a piratical vessel had made its appearance off Cadiz, that a boat was picked up with the body of a man whose head had been cut off, and another with both arms cut off.

INFORMATION

To merchants trading with St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Port-Republican, dated 3d April.

"I have only time to inform you, that I have just heard a new imposition of 10 per cent. additional duties which are about to be laid by this government on dry goods, other than those of the manufacture of France, which makes the duties on dry goods 20 per cent. and on exports the same."

From Kingston (Jamaica) papers of the 23d March last.

Seven parcels of very inferior grass, weighing from 3½ to 3½ lbs. each, were submitted to the consideration of the sitting magistrates, at the office of clerk of the peace, yesterday morning, by an inhabitant, as having purchased the same at the rate of 7½ each, from the agents of a Mons. La Seine, at his grass yard, near the Wherry wharf. If this dry weather continues, and this man's conscience shall be suffered to roam at large in such extortionate field, the community (as far as depends upon him at least) may soon expect the provisionary rates of the *flesh* and *grass* markets to be precisely the same; namely, 20d. the lb!

ST. JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, March 20.

It is with pleasure we notice the prospect of increasing crops to be shipped at Old Harbour this season. There are at present 29 British ships lying in that bay with the greatest probability of being there fully laden. We understand that 17 is the greatest number of ships ever recollected at one time in the bay.

May 8.

On Monday last the general society of the Cincinnati met at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, when the following officers where chosen for the three ensuing years.

Major-general Alexander Hamilton, president-general.

Major-general C. C. Pinckney, vice-president-general.

Major Wm. Jackson, secretary-general.

—— —— Bell, assistant secretary-general.

Brigadier-general Wm. M'Pherson, treasurer-general.

According to the constitution the next meeting of the society will be held on the first Monday of May, 1803. And the society have determined that it be held at Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, May 5.

The United States frigate President, lately from the Mediterranean, arrived yesterday and anchored opposite the town.

Mr. Lear was at Mount Vernon last evening, and proceeds to the city of Washington to-day. We understand that on Le Clerc's return from the southern part of St. Domingo, he informed Mr. Lear, that he had no authority to recognise him as an official character. This circumstance, together with the inefficacy of his repeated applications for a cessation of the unwarrantable severity with which the Americans were treated, rendered his situation too unpleasant for him to remain. Captain Rogers, late of the Maryland sloop of war, and captain Davis, of the ship St. Domingo Packet, of Philadelphia, were imprisoned by the French at the Cape; upon what cause could not be ascertained.

The same day the Ardent sailed, the Dutch fleet of eight sail of the line sailed for the United States.

The greater part of the French fleet had sailed for France.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Yesterday Mr. Lear arrived here from Cape-Francois.

We learn that on the return of general Le Clerc from Port-au-Prince, he informed Mr. Lear, that from an examination of the treaty between France and the United States, and from the nature of his [Le Clerc's] powers, he did not think himself authorised to recognize him in the character of consul of the United States.—Mr. Lear accordingly took his leave.

We understand that the treaty only authorises the United States to send consuls to the European possessions of France, and that previously to the year 1800, no American consuls were received in the French West-Indies.

When Mr. Lear sailed, American produce was very low. The day before he departed, the Batavian fleet, consisting of 4 ships of the line, had sailed for New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The editors received from their correspondent at Norfolk, by the packet arrived on Thursday evening last, the following article.

NORFOLK, Tuesday May 4, 11 o'clock.

This moment we received London accounts to the 25th March, on which day the treaty was not signed, but momently expected.

[illegible] our with the above, in stating that the general expectation, at the time of the vessel's leaving London, was, that the definitive treaty would be signed. This, however, was only an opinion, grounded, perhaps, upon the decisive and vigorous measures adopted by Great-Britain. [*Fed. Gaz.*]

The votes for governor of Massachusetts, in all the towns of the commonwealth, except 10 or 12, are,

For Governor Strong	29,935
Mr. Gerry	19,541
Majority	10,394

The legislature of Tennessee passed a law at their last session, inflicting a penalty of one hundred dollars on any person bringing into that state any negro, or other slave or servant of colour, besides the loss of his right and interest in such slave or servant.

May 10.

From St. Croix, we learn, that several of the principal burghers of that island, who had been said to unjustly favour the British while they had it in possession, had been confined in the fort, and were to be transported to Denmark for trial, in an armed brig now preparing for sea. Amongst the number of those arrested, it is said, the noted judge Appleby is included.——A warm press of sailors had recently taken place at St. Croix, to man their ships.

[*N. Y. Gaz.*]

Annapolis, May 13.

ACTS

Passed at the first session of the 7th congress.

An act extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters free of postage to any person admitted or to be admitted to take a seat in congress as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate.

An act concerning the library for both houses of congress.

An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the second enumeration.

An act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruisers.

An act to authorise an advance of money to Samuel Dexter.

An act for the relief of Lyon Lehman.

An act authorising the discharge of Lawrence Ede from his confinement.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year 1802.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of Francis Duchouquet.

An act fixing the military establishment of the United States.

An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States; and for other purposes.

An act to authorise the president of the United States to convey certain parcels of land therein mentioned.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

An act making appropriation for defraying the expence of a negotiation with the British government to ascertain the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada.

An act for the accommodation of persons concerned in certain fisheries therein mentioned.

An act authorising the erection of certain light-houses; and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the internal taxes.

An act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year 1802.

An act for the relief of Isaac Zane.

An act for the relief of the marshals of certain districts therein mentioned.

An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on the subject.

An act making appropriation for defraying the expences which may arise from carrying into effect the convention made between the United States and the French republic.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled, "An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties and debentures.

An act declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Thomas K. Jones.

An act for the relief of Paolo Paoly.

An act for the relief of Louis Tousard.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the Gospel among the heathen."

An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

An act to amend the judicial system of the United States.

An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the [illegible] of witnesses.

An act for the relief of Theodosius Fowler.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading house, with the Indian tribes."

An act to suspend, in part, the act, entitled, "An act regulating foreign coins; and for other purposes."

An act to amend an act to establish the compensations of officers employed in the collection of duties on imports and tunnage; and for other purposes.

An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts, and therein to amend an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tunnage;" and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States, in the year 1802.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year 1802.

An act to abolish the board of commissioners in the city of Washington; and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1802.

An act to extend, and continue in force, the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act giving a right of pre-emption to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes, or his associates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the territory north-west of the Ohio; and for other purposes."

An act to empower John James Dufour, and his associates, to purchase certain lands.

An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

An act further to alter and establish certain post-roads; and for the more secure carriage of the mail of the United States.

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" and for other purposes.

An act making an appropriation for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America, and his Britannic majesty.

An act for the relief of Fulwar Skipwith.

An act additional to, and amendatory of, an act, entitled, "An act concerning the district of Columbia."

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 31st instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, near the Swamp Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of PAUL BUGY, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale ready cash.

JOHN PHIPS, Administrator.

May 11, 1802. 10 7/5

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mr. PEREGRINE BOND, of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, that unless they exhibit their respective claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and two.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Administrator of P. Bond. 10 7/5

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

[illegible] and revised,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the [illegible] prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office. 2

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafavour,

vs.

The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to vest in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Washington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceased, by bond of conveyance, dated the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, sold unto Leakin Dorsey, and which the said Leakin Dorsey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, sold unto David Lafavour. The bill states, that the said George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real estate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that the cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the said George Steyer may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, 2

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

GEORGE WELLS,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NIER, in Church-street, a door below capt. West's, and nearly opposite the City Tavern, where he caries on the above business in all its branches with neatness and dispatch; he returns thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of silk umbrellas for sale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802. 2

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802. 3

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802. 3

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will offer at SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horses, hogs, and farming utensils, &c. For all sums under twenty dollars CASH must be paid, for all above that sum the purchaser will be indulged with a credit of six months, on his giving bond, on interest, with good security. The sale will continue till all be sold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY,

Near South river ferry.

April 21, 1802. X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, [illegible] features, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, [illegible] (if delivered) to Zadock Taylor, or W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1801.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the Americans, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer, the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 14

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802. X

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802. 8

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouffow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degraffinreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

April 1, 1802. X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

[illegible]

Passed November Session, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Parent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrepeſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, ropemaker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral [illegible] Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tetea or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

[illegible] January 9th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I prepared a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to give a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort; he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deflumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of [illegible] fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by [illegible] and [illegible]

GREEN.

(LVIIth YEA

MA

Laws of

An ACT making [illegible] whole of the public

BE IT ENACTED, [illegible] preſentatives of [illegible] in Congreſs aſſembled, [illegible] on merchandiſe and [illegible] monies, other than ſuch [illegible] conſtitute the ſinking-fund [illegible] virtue of any proviſion [illegible] ther with the ſums annually [illegible] annual intereſt and [illegible] debt of the United States [illegible] heretofore obtained, [illegible] be made for reimburſements, or parts of the [illegible] amount to an annual [illegible] hundred thouſand dollars [illegible] yearly appropriated to [illegible] ſums are hereby declared [illegible] finkers of the ſinking fund [illegible] the monies heretofore [illegible] to be applied by the [illegible] ment of intereſt and [illegible] ment or redemption of [illegible] debt, and ſhall be and [illegible] whole of the preſent [illegible] the loans which may [illegible] deeming any parts of [illegible] the ſaid debt ſhall be [illegible] vided, that after the [illegible] ſix per cent. ſtock, the [illegible] hundred and ninety-[illegible] per cent. ſtock except [illegible] or redeemed, any balance [illegible] propriated by this act [illegible] at the end of ſix months [illegible] the calendar year to which [illegible] refers, ſhall be carried [illegible] to be veſted by virtue [illegible] of the ſinking fund, [illegible] relates to ſuch unexpended [illegible] determine.

Sec. 2. *And be it* [illegible] the duty of the ſecretary [illegible] in each year, to cause [illegible] ers of the ſinking fund [illegible] three hundred thouſand [illegible] at ſuch times, in [illegible] treaſury will permit [illegible] ments as may be necessary [illegible] ſioners to diſcharge [illegible] againſt the United States [illegible] or intereſt of the [illegible] in conformity to the [illegible] ſhall be made at ſuch [illegible] as will enable the [illegible] punctually to comply [illegible]

Sec. 3. *And be it* [illegible] burſements of the [illegible] ſent debt of the [illegible] loans which may be [illegible] ing any inſtalment [illegible] payments on account [illegible] cruing upon the [illegible] ſuperintendance of [illegible] fund. And it ſhall [illegible] ſioners to cauſe to [illegible] fund, yearly and [illegible] United States, the [illegible] lowing, to wit: [illegible] tue of any act [illegible] directed to apply [illegible] ſums as may be [illegible] ual intereſt and [illegible] of the preſent debt [illegible] the intereſt and [illegible]

(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2888.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1802.

Laws of the Union.

An ACT making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as, together with the monies, other than surpluses of revenue, which now constitute the sinking fund, or shall accrue to it by virtue of any provisions heretofore made, and together with the sums annually required to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the present debt of the United States, including temporary loans heretofore obtained, and also future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming, any instalments, or parts of the principal of the said debt, will amount to an annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, be, and the same hereby is yearly appropriated to the said fund, and the said sums are hereby declared to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as the monies heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or redemption of the principal of the public debt, and shall be and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, and the loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any parts or instalments of the principal of the said debt shall be reimbursed and redeemed: *Provided*, that after the whole of the said debt, the old six per cent. stock, the deferred stock, the seventeen hundred and ninety-six 6 per cent. stock and three per cent. stock excepted, shall have been reimbursed or redeemed, any balance of the sums annually appropriated by this act, which may remain unexpended at the end of six months next succeeding the end of the calendar year to which such annual appropriation refers, shall be carried to the surplus fund, and cease to be vested by virtue of this act in the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the appropriation, so far as relates to such unexpended balance, shall cease and determine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury annually, and in each year, to cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, in such payments, and at such times, in each year, as the situation of the treasury will permit: *Provided*, that all such payments as may be necessary to enable the said commissioners to discharge, or reimburse, any demands against the United States, on account of the principal or interest of the debt, which shall be actually due, in conformity to the engagements of the said states, shall be made at such time and times, in each year, as will enable the said commissioners faithfully and punctually to comply with such engagement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all reimbursements of the capital, or principal, of the present debt of the United States, including future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of the same, and all payments on account of the interest and charges accruing upon the said debt, shall be made under the superintendance of the commissioners of the sinking fund. And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, at the treasury of the United States, the several and respective sums following, to wit: first, such sum and sums, as by virtue of any act or acts, they have heretofore been directed to apply and to pay; secondly, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on any other part of the present debt of the United States, including the interest and charges which may accrue on future loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments or part of the principals of the said debt; thirdly, such sum and sums as may annually be required to discharge any instalment or part of the principal of the present debt of the United States, and of any future loans which may be made for reimbursing, or discharging the same, which shall be actually due and demandable, and which shall not by virtue of this, or any other act, be renewed or prolonged, or reimbursed, out of the proceeds of a new loan, and also it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be applied the surplus of such fund as may at any time exist, after satisfying the purposes aforesaid, towards the further and final redemption, by payment, or purchase, of the present debt of the United States, including loans for the reimbursement thereof, temporary loans heretofore obtained from the bank of the United States, and [illegible] United States, under any [illegible] with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been, or may hereafter, be, pledged by congress: *Provided, however*, that the whole, or any part, of such demands, arising under a treaty, or convention, with a foreign power, and of such temporary loans, may, at any time, be reimbursed either out of the sinking fund, or if the situation of the treasury will permit, out of any other monies which have been, or may hereafter be appropriated to that purpose.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, either in America, or abroad, by obtaining a prolongation of former loans, or otherwise, the sums requisite for the payment of the instalments or parts of principal of the Dutch debt, which become due in the years one thousand eight hundred and three, one thousand eight hundred and four, one thousand eight hundred and five, and one thousand eight hundred and six; and that a sum equivalent to that to be thus borrowed, or re-loaned, shall be laid out by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the purchase or redemption of such parts of the present debt of the United States, and other demands against them, as the commissioners of the sinking fund may lawfully pay, agreeably to the provisions herein before made and as the said commissioners shall in their judgment deem most expedient, so as to effect the payment annually, of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, towards the final discharge of the whole debt, agreeably to such provision: *Provided*, that the United States shall have a right to reimburse any loan thus made within six years after the date of the same, and that the rate of interest thereupon shall not exceed five per centum per annum, nor the charges thereupon the rate of five per centum on the capital borrowed: *And provided always*, That the power herein given shall not be construed to repeal, diminish, or affect the power given to the said commissioners, by the tenth section of the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," to borrow certain sums for the discharge of the instalments of the capital, or principal, of the public debt, in the manner and on the terms, prescribed by the said section; nor the power given to them by an act, entitled, "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," to borrow certain sums and to sell the shares of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, in the manner, on the terms, and for the purposes authorised by the said act; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive any act or part of an act, authorising the loan of money, and which hath heretofore expired.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of more effectually securing the reimbursement of the Dutch debt, the commissioners of the sinking fund may, and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to contract, either with the bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland of the whole, or any part, of the principal of the said Dutch debt, and of the interest and charges accruing on the same, as the said demands become due, on such terms as the said commissioners shall think most advantageous to the United States; or to employ either the said bank, or any other public institution, or any individual or individuals, as agent, or agents, for the purpose of purchasing bills of exchange, or any other kind of remittances, for the purpose of discharging the interest and principal of said debt, and to allow to such agent or agents a compensation not exceeding one fourth of one per cent. on the remittances thus purchased or procured by them, under the direction of the said commissioners, and as much of the duties on tonnage and merchandise as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated towards paying the extra allowance or commission resulting from such transaction, or transactions, and also to pay any deficiency arising from any loss incurred upon any remittance purchased or procured under the direction of the said commissioners, for the purpose of discharging the principal and interest of the said debt.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners of the sinking fund, be and they hereby are empowered, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to employ, if they shall deem it necessary, an agent in Europe for the purpose of transacting any business relative to the discharge of the Dutch debt, and to the loans authorised by this, or any other act, for the purpose of discharging the same, and also to allow him a compensation not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, to be paid out [illegible] treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal, alter, or affect any of the provisions of any former act pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the interest or principal, of the public debt; and that all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore prescribed by law and the loan, plus only of the appropriations made by this act, beyond the sums payable by virtue of the provisions of any former act, shall be applicable to the reimbursement, redemption or purchase of the public debt in the manner provided by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all the restrictions, and regulations heretofore established by law, for regulating the execution of the duties enjoined upon the commissioners of the sinking fund, shall apply to and be in as full force for the execution of the analagous duties enjoined by this act, as if they were herein particularly repeated and re-enacted: *Provided, however*, That the particular annual account of all sales of stock, of loans, and of payments by them made, shall hereafter, be laid before congress on the first week of February, in each year; and so much of any former act as directed such account to be laid before congress within fourteen days after their meeting is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 29, 1802.

An ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain persons who have died in the naval service of the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the ship Insurgent and brigantine Pickering, shall be entitled to, and receive out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to four months pay of their respective husbands or fathers, as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A. BURR, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.*

APPROVED, April 29, 1802.

TH. JEFFERSON, *President of the United States.*

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures."

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks, for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures," shall not be deemed to operate upon unregistered ships or vessels owned by the citizens of the United States, at the time of passing the said act, in those cases where such ship or vessel, at that time possessed a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, proving such ship or vessel to be American property.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be made to the secretary of the treasury, that any registered ship or vessel was, in fact, the property, in whole, of a citizen or citizens of the United States, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, that the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby authorised and directed to cause to be issued to such ship or vessel, a certificate, which shall entitle such unregistered ship or vessel to the same privileges which are herein before granted to unregistered ships or vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and carrying a sea letter, or other regular document issued from a custom-house of the United States, before the passing of the said act, entitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof, and in lieu of stamped duties on debentures."

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

A. BURR, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.*

Approved, April 14, 1802.

[illegible]

LONDON, March 28.

It is ſtated, that on the ſigning of the definitive treaty, Cambaceres and Le Brun retire from the conſulate; the firſt to be grand chancellor, and the other ſuperintendant-general of finances; that Buonaparte will declare himſelf preſident for life; his brother Joſeph perpetual preſident of the council of ſtate, with the power of governing in caſe of the abſence, illneſs or demiſe of Napoleone; the third brother, Lucien, to be perpetual preſident of the legiſlative body; and Louis, of the tribunate. Jerome and Bachiochi, are not mentioned in the liſt. Le Clerc and Murat are to be military governors of St. Domingo and of Italy. The republic, it is added, is to be divided into twenty-five departments, each to be governed by a prefect, a general, and a biſhop. The Roman Catholic religion is to be the only one paid by the ſtate, and to have 6,000 cures, or vicars, with a ſuitable number of inferior clergy.

The duke of Kent, it is ſaid, is to be the new governor of Gibraltar.

Mr. Pitt, who is ſaid to have for ſome months been on indifferent terms with lord Grenville, paſſed laſt week with his lordſhip at Dropmore.

The jewels of the late queen of France are ſaid to have been ſent by the firſt conſul for ſale to London.

The jewels of the queen of Portugal are propoſed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an intereſt of 8 per cent. to anſwer the demands of the chief conſul of France upon the court of Liſbon.

It is again reported in the German papers, that the heriditary prince of Orange is to be appointed chief conſul of the Batavian republic.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, March 26.

"The ſale of wheat and flour is become dull, in conſequence of the buyers declining to give the preſent prices—the London markets having within theſe few days declined in price."

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 15, after noticing the ſuſpenſe in which the public have been kept with reſpect to the treaty, and obſerving that the expectation of its favourable concluſion ſeems rather to preponderate; contains the following (we think) extremely curious article: "Our magiſtrates have not yet liberated the Orange rioters who were committed to priſon here a few months ſince; and the writer, who called for the prince of Orange at the head of affairs is to be ſent to the mad-houſe as a lunatic; this being judged a more prudent method than that of flogging him on a ſcaffold in the ſight of his very numerous friends."

We have a report here that the Engliſh require conſiderable ſums of the Porte before they will conſent entirely to evacuate Egypt; but this is not probable; it is perhaps more ſo that they will keep poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the ports of that country, till certain diſputes are adjuſted.

BOSTON, May 12.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Mount Vernon, arrived laſt night, we have a London paper of the 30th March. It ſtates, that by the definitve treaty Malta is to be reſtored to its knights:—The treaty between France and Spain is to be declared null and void: Spain and Holland guarantee Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-Britain: And the ratifications are to be exchanged in three weeks.

The Engliſh ſtocks were riſing—Three per cent. conſuls were at 70.

WINDHAM, April 1.

HORRID MURDER!

"Died, at Canterbury, on Wedneſday of laſt week, widow Jeruſha Brewſter, aged 62.—She was poiſoned with arſenic—living about eight hours after the fatal poiſon was taken, in the moſt extreme and racking pain; but the ſympathy of feeling excited by her tortures, are moſtly loſt in the horror and diſguſt which ſeizes the mind when it is forced to admit that it was done by deſign. Mrs. Brewſter lived in the houſe with her ſon-in-law James Morſe, quite unhappily; ſhe had been abſent from the family more than a fortnight; ſhe left a bowl of flour in her cupboard, and the morning after her return home ſhe made ſome pan-cakes of the flour; while ſhe was preparing her breakfaſt, two of her grandchildren came into her room, to each of whom ſhe gave a cake. Soon after her daughter, Mrs. Morſe, who always treated her mother well, came in with her child of nine months old; ſhe eat two giving the child a piece, and went out. Mrs. Brewſter then began her breakfaſt, and had nearly done when the children and the mother were taken with puking. The two children firſt then the mother and infant. The daughter, Mrs. Morſe, ſent to her mother not to eat any more of the cakes; ſhe came into her daughter's room, and in about five minutes was taken with a moſt violent and racking vomiting. The phyſician was called and by proper antidotes arreſted the fatal progreſs of the poiſon in Mrs. Morſe and her children, but had no efficacy upon the old lady. A jury of inqueſt ſat upon her body, and gave a verdict of "poiſon, and by deſign." The body was opened and a conſiderable quantity of arſenic taken out. The cakes that remained were examined, and pieces of the poiſon were found in them. In the inquiry after the murderer, circumſtances fixed the public mind upon the ſon-in-law, Morſe—He has been examined by the civil authority of the town, but no poſitive evidence appeared then, and he was ſet at liberty.

"Mrs. Brewſter's funeral was attended by a vaſt concourſe of people on Friday. The rev. Mr. Lee being ſeized, of whoſe church ſhe was a member, the rev. Mr. Waterman, of Windham, preached on the occaſion from 2 Cor. 5: 10. *For we muſt all appear before the judgment ſeat of Chriſt.*"

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Cheſter-town, (Maryland) April 28, 1802.

"An inſtance of voluntary abſtinence has lately taken place, perhaps unparallelled. An inſane perſon, named Horatio Seney, of Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, a few days ago completed a faſt of *forty-four days!* being determined (as he frequently declared) to *out-faſt* our Bleſſed Saviour.

"During this whole period, he ſuffered nothing to paſs his lips but pure water!—No perſuaſion whatever could prevail on him to mix milk with it. Meat, bread, &c. were repeatedly put in his way, that he might take it by ſtealth—it remained untouched.

"On the morning of the 45th day he broke his faſt by eating *one perch* and *two mouth-fulls* of *hominy*—obſerving, that as his laſt meal was fiſh, his firſt ſhould be the ſame—After this, in going to the door he fell down—was taken up and put to bed; the next day he took *half a cup of coffee*, and *a ſmall biſcuit*, which was the laſt food he partook of. A ſhort time after this, perhaps one hour, he expired.

"During this wonderful faſt, he rode about as uſual, exhibiting a moſt horrid ſpectacle—his bones nearly through his ſkin, his lips ſhrunk ſo as to diſcover his teeth and gums complete. He was perfectly harmleſs, never having injured any one: he was therefore ſuffered to go at large. He was alſo remarkable for a retentive memory."

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

From the Aurora.

Many erroneous ſtatements and aſſertions have lately been made reſpecting the ſteps of the French charge des affaires in relation to an aid from our government; thoſe aſſertions and ſtatements have aſſumed, in the Aurora of the 4th inſtant, a ſhape, which as it implicated, foreign as well as domeſtic official characters, it becomes indiſpenſable to notice. The following ſtatement, made *from authority*, will, in relation to facts, as well as to perſons, correct the impreſſions heretofore publiſhed on that topic.

It is true that the French charge des affaires had the *intention to apply to our government for aſſiſtance*, though he did not make the application, but many confidential converſations took place on that ſubject. That diſpoſition in the French charge des affaires, was produced by the information officially received by him, that a large part of the St. Domingo fleet would put into our ports, and the utter inability of the French miniſter to provide for it by his bills on France.

It being underſtood that the executive was incompetent to afford relief under any ſhape, without the interference of congreſs, Mr. Pichon, as appeared proper, *waited on* ſeveral members of both houſes, to know their ſentiments on the ſubject. Gentlemen of different opinions in politics evinced a diſpoſition *favourable* to the applications under the conviction of propriety and neceſſity; while others, alſo of oppoſite ſides, appeared *averſe* to it. But it is not true that any member of the ſenate or of the houſe ever *waited on him* on the ſubject, or puffed, or perſuaded, or pledged themſelves or others.

The intended application was ſubſequently withheld, by the information received in the mean-while, that the *fleet would not come*, which ſuperceded the plea of neceſſity, under which alone ſuch a ſtep on the part of a foreign agent, without ſpecial authority, would have been warrantable.

May 15.

Yeſterday morning the French frigate La Neceſſitie, from this port to Breſt, left New-Caſtle, with the wind at N. W. and probably went to ſea laſt night.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY SIGNED.

By the ſhip Brothers, arrived at New-York, on Thurſday laſt, in 40 days from Liverpool, we have the following:—

LONDON, March 29.

Downing-ſtreet, March 29.

My Lord,

I have the pleaſure to inform you that Mr. Moore, aſſiſtant ſecretary to the marquis Cornwallis, is juſt arrived with the definitive treaty, which was ſigned at Amiens, on the 27th inſtant, by his majeſty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of France, Spain and the Batavia[illegible] republic.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
HAWKESBURY.

To the Right Honourable
The Lord-Mayor.

From col. Gaſcoigne, to the mayor of Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 29.

Immediately upon receiving information that the definitive treaty was ſigned, I made application to lord Hawkeſbury's office, for information reſpecting the time that would be allowed for importation of the produce of the captured Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, about to be ceded to the Belligerent powers. After ſome heſitation received for anſwer, that no part of the definitive treaty, could be with propriety made public officially, until the ſame had been ratified, which would require a fortnight's time.

(Signed) ISAAC GASCOIGNE, M. P.
For Liverpool.

The American conſul at Liverpool, writes his correſpondent here, under date the 31ſt March as follows: "This day we received authentic information of the definitive treaty having been ſigned the 27th inſt. at Amiens."

The Batavian fleet, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line and a brig, viz. the Brutus, Neptunus, and Jaan De Witt, and brig Ajax, under the command of vice-admiral P. Hartſink, arrived in Hampton road the 10th inſtant, from Cape-Francois. It is ſaid a part of the ſquadron will come to this port to refit.

From our Correſpondent.

New-York, May 13, 11 o'clock.

We have likewiſe received the following from one of the firſt commercial houſes in Liverpool, enclofing the news:

"We beg leave to refer you to the above gazette account, and have only to add, that our markets continue extremely heavy, and are at a loſs to ſay how it may affect the prices of produce generally. We ſhall, however, take the earlieſt opportunity of adviſing you of any change which may take place."

SALEM, May 10.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the polite attention of major Farley, of Ipſwich, we received a file of French papers till the 22d of March. In our next; we ſhall produce tranſlations of all the European occurrences, which we deem any conſequence to our readers. The following is from a Nantes paper of March 22.

"We hear from Paris, on the 19th inſtant, that PEACE, has been ſigned with England. A courier was diſpatched with the aſſent of the firſt conſul. It is added, that the Scheldt is to remain ſhut, Malta to be in the power of the Engliſh, and Martinico will remain in their poſſeſſion till the payment of the ſums advanced for our priſoners. That Holland is to pay for the ſhutting of the Scheldt."

RALEIGH, May 3.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in this city, on his way to Charleſton, his excellency Aaron Burr, Eſq; vice-preſident of the United States. In the evening, the Federal republican gentlemen, ſaluted him with ſix guns, emblematical of the ſix ſtates which ſupported Mr. Burr, when the election of preſident of the United States, was finally decided in the houſe of repreſentatives.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

The rev. Francis Aſbury and Richard Whatcoat, two of the biſhops of the methodiſt epiſcopal church, arrived in Philadelphia on Friday evening from the weſtern and ſouthern parts of the United States, for the purpoſe of attending the annual conference of the miniſters of that denomination, which was held on Saturday. They bring with them the moſt pleaſing accounts of the progreſs of religion in the places they have been traveling.

From late London papers.

LITERATURE.

Among the intereſting publications which are now in the preſs, perhaps the firſt rank is due to that of *Hornemann*, that celebrated traveller. In this important work we are not to look for the bare recital of journies amidſt deſarts hitherto untrodden by civilized man; this intelligent adventurer lays more exalted claims to the gratitude of the enlightened part of mankind. As well as their countries, the manners and morals, bold and philoſophical reſearches into the cauſes of thoſe grand features of ſociety, enter into his plan and from theſe are drawn deductions of real uſe to mankind in the higheſt ſtate of refinement.

The author was at Alexandria when that city was ſeized by the French. He was of courſe made a priſoner; but having repreſented to Buonaparte that he was travelling by the direction of a private ſociety in England, at the head of which was Sir Joſeph Banks, he was releaſed. The general, however, did not ſtop here; for he offered Mr. Hornemann to ſend any papers he wiſhed to communicate by the way of France under his own ſeal, which would protect them even againſt being opened. Mr. Hornemann gladly accepted the offer, and the papers were in this manner ſent through the medium of the directory, ſafe in the hands of Sir Joſeph Banks.

Kotzebue's narrative of his late exile into Siberia, by order of the emperor Paul, is the moſt intereſting and affecting performance that has ever iſſued from the preſs. In point of entertainment it ſurpaſſes the famous romance of Robinſon Cruſoe, or any other exiſting work of imagination, while it more powerfully intereſts the feelings and arreſts the attention by poſſeſſing the ſterling powers of truth, and by containing a prodigious variety of new and genuine information.

May 12.

An Inſurance Company has been eſtabliſhed at Lexington, Kentucky, for the purpoſe of inſuring all veſſels navigating the weſtern waters. Their capital is 20,000 dollars. A great number of boats have already been inſured at three and a half per cent. premium, and the ſcheme is now in full operation.

The following recipe for the cure of that dreadful diſeaſe, a cancer, is given in a periodical paper:—Take one part of red lead, fine powder, and two parts of hog's lard; mix them well together, and with the ſalve thus prepared, ſpread on lint, dreſs the cancerous ſore twice a day.

GEORGIA LANDS.

We were laſt evening favoured with a copy of an agreement entered into between commiſſioners of the U. S. and of *Georgia*, reſpecting a ceſſion of certain

land by the latter. The national government is to pay to the said state D. 1,250,000 out of the first net proceeds of the sale of any part of said lands, The U. S. is authorised to appropriate [if the law for that purpose is passed within a limitted time] "A portion of said lands, not exceeding 5,000,000 of acres, or the proceeds of the same, for the purpose of satisfying, quieting or compensating for any claims [besides certain ones specifically provided for in the agreement] which may be made to the said lands." Six months are allowed the legislature of *Georgia* to decide on this agreement.

May 14.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM.

Mr. JACOB ALRICHS, an ingenious mechanic of Wilmington, Delaware, has invented a mode of constructing *clocks*, which promises to be of much utility.—Clocks made in this manner will have but six wheels and one pinion;—instead of 12 wheels and 6 pinions, which those of the most simple kind now in use have. From the simplicity of their construction, they can be made for about two thirds of the common kind—will require less frequent and less expensive repairs—will keep time better, and be more durable. We understand Mr. Alrichs intends to apply for a patent for the improvement.

May 17.

Arrived brig Spartan, Furlong, 18 days from Cape-Francois. The day previous to the Spartan's leaving port, the report was, that general Le Clerc (that day) had an audience with general Christophe; and that Christophe had capitulated, with the troops under his command, and they were to march into town next day, April 28, to lay down their arms, and deliver themselves up.

The terms of capitulation were not known when the Spartan sailed.

Captains Rogers and Davidson of the ship St. Domingo packet, were still in prison on the 27th April. The reason of which was not known. Left at Cape-Francois, three French 74's and three frigates.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

THE clergy and vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof, is to be held in Easton, on Wednesday the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Sec'ry.

May 13, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, May 18, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee of the real estate of Richard Chew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed on the 14th day of June next, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th instant.

The said sale as follows, 406 acres of land at £.5, 17 acres at £.5, 687½ acres at £.5 5 0, 12½ acres at £.7 10.

Test. 10 7/6 SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

French Language and Dancing Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, professor of the French language, and dancing, from Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire colleges and academies, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach those beautiful and useful accomplishments, if there appears sufficient encouragement.

CONDITIONS.

The French language will be taught twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday, in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 12, for the ladies, and afternoon for young gentlemen to sun set.

Dancing every Monday and Thursday in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to sun set for the small class, and from sun set to 10 in the evening for the large class.

The price of tuition 10 dollars only each scholar per quarter, 4 to be paid at entrance, and the remainder at the end of the quarter.

N. B. Mr. Maurice recommends Boyer's grammar. Fifteen subscribers to each branch at least, and the tuition will begin immediately.

Subscriptions are lodged at the printing-office.

May 19, 1802. 10 7/6

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 31st instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, near the Swamp Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of PAUL BUCY, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale ready cash.

JOHN DAVIS, Administrator.

May 14, 1802.

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this state, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. NIXON's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.

May 19, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Elizabeth Alcock, Philip Woolford, James Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, William Green, Nancy Alcock, Robert Green, and Catharine his wife

against

John Dawson, Sarah Hignett, Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, Joseph Coxe, and Elizabeth his wife, William Dawson, Margaret Dawson, Jonas Dawson, Elisha Dawson, Shadrack Dawson, Frederick Dawson, and Joseph Dawson.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of bargain and sale from John Dawson, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, to Thomas Alcock, of the same county, for three several tracts of land, in the said county, called RED OAK POND, NO NAME, and PLEASANT; the bill states, that the said Thomas Alcock, the bargainee in the said deed mentioned, hath departed this life intestate, and that the complainants are his heirs at law, and that the said John Dawson, the bargainor, hath also died intestate, and that the defendants are his heirs at law. Subpœna hath issued against the defendants who have all been summoned, except Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, William, Jonas and Elisha, Shadrack, Frederick and Joseph Dawson, and it is alledged on the part of the complainants, that those defendants last mentioned reside in the State of Delaware; it is thereupon, and on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the end of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the non resident defendants, and all persons claiming, as heirs to the said bargainor, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the substance and object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 1

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to; he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 3

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mr. PEREGRINE BOND, of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, that unless they exhibit their respective claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and two.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Administrator of P. BOND. 2

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strait made, and has a black smooth skin; his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and pantaloons, a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped yarn trousers, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802. 9X

For SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children; the four eldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office. 3

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafevour,

vs.

The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to vest in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Washington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROCUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceased, by bond of conveyance, dated the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, sold unto Leakin Dorsey, and which the said Leakin Dorsey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, sold unto David Lafavour. The bill states, that the said George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real estate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the said George Steyer may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

GEORGE WELLS,
Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by THOMAS M'NEIR, in Church-street, a door below capt. West's, and nearly opposite the City Tavern, where he caries on the above business in all its branches with neatness and dispatch; he returns thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of silk umbrellas for sale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802. 3X

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public ingeneral, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Corn-hill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802. 4

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802. 4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801. 23X

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1801.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable, and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt, in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary.—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with forenefs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago.—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Loweſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nutriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſavere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebeneezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town, *York, January 4th*, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very [illegible] means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all the acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2889.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1802.

BOSTON, May 14.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

On Wednesday noon arrived at Marblehead, the ſchooner Molly, 42 days from Havre. Mr. Bigelow, a paſſenger, has favoured us with a paper of that city of March 30, containing a copy of the definitive treaty of peace, of which the following is a tranſlation.

Tranſlated for the Palladium.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

between the French republic, the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, on the one part, and his majeſty the king of the United kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, on the other.

THE firſt conſul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, and his majeſty the king of the united kingdom, &c. equally animated by a deſire to put a ſtop to the calamities of war, have laid the foundations of the peace, by the preliminary articles ſigned at London, the 1ſt of October, 1801; and as, by the 15th article of the ſaid preliminaries, it has been agreed, "That there ſhall be nominated on the one part and the other, plenipotentiaries, who ſhall reſort to Amiens, to draw up the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties;" the firſt conſul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, has appointed citizen Joſeph Buonaparte, counſellor of ſtate; and his majeſty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the moſt illuſtrious order of the garter, &c. his majeſty the king of Spain, and the government of the Batavian republic, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, Don Joſeph Nicholas d'Azarra, &c. Roger John Schimmelpennick, &c. who, after having exchanged, in due form, their powers, which are hereafter ſtated, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, amity and a good underſtanding between the French republic, the king of Spain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Batavian republic, on the one part; and his majeſty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the other part.

The contracting parties ſhall endeavour to maintain a perfect harmony between them and their ſtates, without ſuffering, on either ſide, any ſort of hoſtility by land or ſea, under any pretence whatever; they ſhall carefully avoid every thing which may, in future, diſturb the union ſo happily eſtabliſhed, and ſhall afford neither aid nor protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would prejudice either of them.

II. All the priſoners made on either ſide, by land or ſea, and the hoſtages taken or given during the war, and to the preſent time, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom in ſix weeks, at fartheſt, to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, after paying the debts contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party ſhall (liquidate) pay, reſpectively, the advances made by either of the contracting parties for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of priſoners in the country where they ſhall have been detained. There ſhall be appointed a ſpecial commiſſion to eſtabliſh and regulate the compenſation due either party. The time and place of meeting of the commiſſioners, charged with the execution of this article, ſhall be fixed in concert; they ſhall ſtate an account, not only of the expences for the priſoners, but alſo for the foreign troops, which, before being taken, were in the pay of any one of the parties.

III. His Britannic majeſty reſtores to the French republic and its allies, the king of Spain and the Batavian republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies which belonged to them reſpectively, and which have been occupied or conquered by the Britiſh forces in the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the iſle of Trinidad, and the Dutch poſſeſſions in the iſle of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic majeſty cedes and guarantees in full poſſeſſion and ſovereignty to his Britannic majeſty the iſland of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and guarantees in full poſſeſſion and ſovereignty to his Britannic majeſty, all the poſſeſſions and eſtabliſhments in the iſland of Ceylon, which belonged before the war, to the republic of the United provinces, or to its Eaſt-India company.

VI. The port of Cape of Good Hope is reſtored in full ſovereignty, as before the [illegible]

The veſſels, of every deſcription, belonging to the other contracting parties, ſhall have the privilege of relanding and purchaſing the neceſſary proviſions as formerly, without paying any other duties than the Dutch are ſubject to.

VII. The territories and poſſeſſions of her moſt faithful majeſty, are to remain entire, as they were before the war; but the limits of French and Portugueſe Guyana are fixed at the river Arawary, which empties into the Ocean above the "North Cape," near "New Iſle," and the iſle of Penitence, in about a degree and a third of north latitude. Theſe limits ſhall follow the courſe of the river Arawary, from its mouth, the fartheſt from the Cape, to its ſource; thence in a ſtrait line drawn from this ſource to "Rio Branco," toward the weſt. Therefore, the northern bank of the river Arawary, from its mouth to the ſource and the territory north of the above limits, ſhall belong in full poſſeſſion to the French republic: The ſouthern bank of the ſaid river, from the mouth, and all the territory ſouth of the ſaid limits, ſhall belong to her moſt faithful majeſty. The navigation of the river Arawary, in its whole courſe, ſhall be common to the two nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid and of Liſbon, for the eſtabliſhment of their frontiers in Europe, ſhall be made according to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, poſſeſſions and rights of the Sublime Porte ſhall be maintained entire as they were before the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Iſles is acknowledged.

X. The iſlands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, ſhall be reſtored to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, to be held by it under the ſame conditions as before the war, and under the following regulations:—

1ſt. The knights of the order, whoſe *("langues,") languages continue to exiſt*, after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty are invited to return to Malta, as ſoon as the exchange takes place: they will there form a general chapter and proceed to elect a grand maſter, ſelected from among the natives of thoſe nations who preſerve *(des langues) the language*, unleſs they ſhall have already made choice ſince the ratification of the preliminaries. It is underſtood that an election made ſince that epoch ſhall alone be conſidered valid, to the excluſion of every other which may have taken place prior to that epoch.

2d. The government of the French republic and Great-Britain, wiſhing to place the order and iſland of Malta in a ſtate of entire independence in reſpect to them, agree, that henceforward neither the French nor Engliſh *language* ſhall be ſuffered there, and that no individual of either of theſe powers can be admitted into the order.

3d. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed a *Maltese language*, which ſhall be maintained by the territorial revenues and the commercial duties, of the iſland. This language ſhall be entitled to the dignities proper to it, to benefits *("traitmens")* and to a college *("auberge.")* Proofs of nobility ſhall not be required for the admiſſion of the knights of the ſaid language; they ſhall be admiſſible to all the offices, and ſhall enjoy all the privileges with the knights of other orders. The municipal, adminiſtrative, civil, judicial, and other offices dependent on the government of the iſland, ſhall be occupied, one half at leaſt, by the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo and Comino.

4th. The forces of his Britannic majeſty ſhall evacuate the iſland and its dependencies in three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or ſooner, if poſſible, when it ſhall be reſtored to the order, in the ſtate in which it is found, provided that the grand maſter, or commiſſaries fully authoriſed according to the ſtatutes of the order, be in the ſaid iſland to take poſſeſſion thereof, and the troops which are to be furniſhed by his Sicilian majeſty, as hereafter ſtipulated, be arrived.

5th. Half of the garriſon, at leaſt, ſhall be compoſed of native Malteſe; the remainder, the order ſhall have the power of raiſing among the natives of thoſe nations who continue to poſſeſs the *language*. The Malteſe troops ſhall have Malteſe officers. The command in chief of the garriſon, as well as the nomination of officers, ſhall belong to the grand maſter, and he cannot diſpenſe with it, even temporarily, but in favour of a knight, according to the advice of the council of the order.

6th. The independence of the iſlands of Malta, of Gozo, and of Comino, as well as the preſent eſtabliſhment, is placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great-Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

7th. The order and iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, are declared neutral.

[illegible] commerce and navigation of all nations, who will pay there equal and regular duties; theſe duties ſhall be applied to the maintenance of the Malteſe language, as ſpecified in the 3d ſection—and of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of the iſland, and alſo of a general Lazaretto, open to all nations.

9th. The Barbary powers are excepted from the two preceding ſtipulations, until the contracting parties ſhall procure a ceſſation of the hoſtilities which ſubſiſt beween the ſaid Barbary ſtates, the order of St. John, and thoſe powers that poſſeſs the language, or are a component part of it.

10th. The order ſhall be governed, as well in its ſpiritual as temporal capacity, by the ſame laws which were in force when the knights quitted the iſland, as far as they are not deprived of them by the preſent treaty.

11th. The regulations contained in ſections 3d, 4th, 8th and 10th, ſhall become laws and perpetual ſtatutes of the order in the uſual form, and the grand maſter, or if he ſhould not be in the iſland, when it ſhall be reſtored to the order, his repreſentatives as well as his ſucceſſors, ſhall make oath punctually to obſerve them.

12th. His Sicilian majeſty ſhall be requeſted to furniſh 2000 men, natives of his dominions, to ſerve as a garriſon in the different fortreſſes of the ſaid iſlands. This force ſhall remain there a year, from the reſtitution to the knights; and if, at the expiration thereof, the order ſhall not have levied a ſufficient force in the judgment of the guarantee powers, to ſerve as a garriſon to the iſland and its dependencies, as ſpecified in ſect. 5th, the Neapolitan troops ſhall remain there until replaced by another ſufficient force.

13th. The different powers deſignated in ſection 6th, to wit: France, Great-Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia and Pruſſia, are invited to accede to the preſent ſtipulations.

Art. XI. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman-ſtate, the Engliſh forces ſhall likewiſe evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally, all the ports and iſlands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic Sea.

XII. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, ſhall go into operation, as they regard Europe, in the courſe of a month, the ſeas of America and Africa, in three months; the continent and ſeas of Aſia in ſix months, following the ratification of the preſent definitive treaty, except in thoſe caſes eſpecially provided to the contrary.

XIII. In all caſes of reſtitution, granted by the preſent treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the condition in which they were found at the moment of ſigning the preliminaries, and all the works conſtructed ſince their being occupied ſhall remain untouched.

It is moreover agreed, that in every caſe of ceſſion ſtipulated, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation a term of three years, from the ratification of the preſent treaty, to diſpoſe of their property acquired and poſſeſſed, whether before or during the preſent war; during which period of three years, they may enjoy freely their religion and their property. The ſame is granted in the countries reſtored, to all thoſe, whether inhabitants or not, who ſhall have made any eſtabliſhments during the period when theſe countries were poſſeſſed by Great-Britain.

As to the inhabitants of places ceded or reſtored, it is agreed, that no one ſhall be perſecuted, or diſturbed in his perſon or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or of his attachment to either of the contracting parties, or for any other cauſe, except debts contracted with individuals, or for acts poſterior to the preſent treaty.

XIV. All ſequeſtrations, on the one part or the other, laid upon funds or revenues, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or its citizens or ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of this definitive treaty.

The deciſion of all claims between the individuals of the reſpective nations, for debts, property, effects, or whatever rights, which conformably to the eſtabliſhed uſages and to the rights of nations, ſhould be exhibited at the moment of peace, ſhall be laid before the competent tribunals, and prompt and full juſtice ſhall be rendered in theſe caſes in the dominions where the claims ſhall be made.

XV. The fiſheries upon the coaſts of Newfoundland and the adjacent iſles, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence, are placed upon the ſame footing as before the war.

The French fiſhermen of Newfoundland and the inhabitants of the iſlands of St. Peter and Miquelon, ſhall be allowed to cut the wood neceſſary to them in the bay of Fortune, and Deſpair, during the firſt year, [illegible] from the reſtitution of the preſent treaty.

XVI. To prevent all ſubjects of complaint and conteſt which may ariſe from captures which may be made at ſea after the ſigning of the preliminary articles, it is mutually agreed, that the veſſels and effects which ſhall have been taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after 12 days from the exchange

of the ratifications of the preliminaries, shall be restored on both sides; and the term shall be a month from the Channel and the north seas, to the Canary isles, inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary Isles to the Equator; and five months in all other parts of the globe without any farther exception or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers and other agents of the contracting powers, shall respectively enjoy in the states of the said powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives and immunities, which agents of the same class enjoyed before the war.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the ci-devant republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having sustained losses as well in private property as by the change of the constitution adopted in that country, there shall be procured compensation equivalent to the said losses.

XIX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, ally of his Britannic majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be requested to transmit its accession thereto as soon as possible.

XX. It is agreed, that the contracting parties, upon the demand by them respectively made, or by their ministers and officers, duly authorised to this effect, shall be held to deliver up to justice, persons accused of the crimes of murder, of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the party making the demand, provided that it shall not be done unless the evidence of the crime shall be so well established, that the laws of the place where the accused person shall be discovered, would authorise his detention and transmission to justice in case the crime had been there committed. The expence of apprehending and transmitting the person to justice, shall be defrayed by those who make the demand. It is understood that this article does not regard in any way the crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed prior to the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe with sincerity and good faith all the articles of the present treaty, and they will not suffer their respective citizens or subjects to act in contravention of the same, directly or indirectly, and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other generally and reciprocally all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within the space of thirty days, or sooner, if possible, and the ratifications in due form shall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which, we, undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and by virtue of our full powers, respectively, the present definitive treaty, and affixed our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, March 25th, 1802.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,
CORNWALLIS,
AZARA,
SCHIMMELPENNICK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 28th.

"Some days ago, a town a small distance back of the Havanna took fire, and the whole place, containing upwards of 3000 houses, was consumed. The loss is estimated at four millions of dollars. In consequence of this event, the government have come to a determination to admit from 3 to 5000 barrels of flour to be entered from the American vessels laying off the harbour, to be sold to the king at a stated price, and afterwards retailed to individuals, the profits on which speculation is to go to the sufferers."

CHARLESTON, May 7.

The following information is communicated by a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Eliza, captain Niel, from Madeira:—

"The brig Eliza sailed from Leghorn on the 28th of January last, bound to Mahon, in the island of Minorca but was obliged to put into Toulon by stress of weather. On the 20th February, while she remained at Toulon, capt. Niel was informed by the captain of an English transport, arrived there from Alexandria, that he saw five sail of vessels cruising on the west coast of Sardinia, one of which, under Tripoline colours, came under his stern and spoke him. The Eliza departed from Toulon, and on the 27th February, at 6 P. M. the N. E. point of Minorca then bearing W. N. W. distance 10 miles, two armed ships, one of which was a polacre, and seemed to correspond exactly to the Greek built ship described by Mr. Cathcart, were discovered laying to near the entrance of Mahon harbour; at the same time three other vessels, apparently connected with the former two, were discovered on the South-east quarter, standing from the coast of Sardinia. Suspecting this to be the Tripoline squadron seen near that island, capt. Niel hauled his wind and stood to the N. W. on which one of the three above mentioned vessels gave chase; she was seen chasing at 6 A. M. and a light had some times been discovered astern during the night; but at [illegible] last [illegible] wind—the Eliza being then about 10 leagues from Barcelona.

"The Washington was at Gibraltar on the 17th of March, bound to the United States. The President had left Gibraltar, about ten days before. The Boston frigate was at Toulon in January last, on the way to Tripoli. Two Swedish frigates had sailed a short time before, and a third was at Toulon in February last, on her way to join the American frigates in blockading Tripoli.

"The Essex frigate, captain Bainbridge, sailed out of Gibraltar on the 16th of March, to cruise in the Gut, where it was said a piratical vessel, manned chiefly with negroes, had fallen in with and plundered a vessel bound up the Straits, a few days before.

"The Tripoline ship, which has been so long blockaded in Gibraltar, was still there when the Eliza sailed; but the crew, except 15 or 20, had left her. The bashaw had made offers through the medium of Mr. Simpson, the American consul at Tangier, to have her dismantled, and her guns and stores disposed of, provided commodore Dale would furnish her with a pass to go home in that state to Tripoli; but it appears that his offer was refused. The brig that was in company with her, has been sold to the Spaniards.

"A report was prevalent at Gibraltar, that the bashaw had purchased and fitted out at Mahon, a large xebeck, mounting 32 guns; the same that was cut out of Barcelona Roads about three years ago, by the crew of a British ship of war, who boarded her from a Swedish vessel they had taken possession of for that purpose, and which caused a dispute at the time between the Spanish and Swedish courts.

"Some French officers belonging to an armed ship at Toulon, had gone on board the Boston frigate to dine with captain M'Niel, when the commodore having made signal for sailing, the Boston got under way, and those officers are gone with her to Tripoli.

"The brig William, of Charleston, capt. Stokes, sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th March, bound to Falmouth, with a cargo of oil from Galliopoli.

"General O'Hara, governor of Gibraltar, died there about the first of March, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, very much regretted by the garrison."

WASHINGTON, (Geo.) May 8.

General Clarke, has received a letter from colonel Harris, of Jackson county, dated 1st of May, enclosing two letters from major Carson, and John M'Connel, Esq; the purport of which, is, that the Indians have been committing depredations on the frontier settlers, that on the evening of the 23d of April, the Cherokees killed a child of Mr. Skelton's, and threw it into the fire, and desperately wounded two others. The parents being out of the house, but within hearing of the children, Mr. Skelton ran to a neighbouring house for a gun, with which he killed an Indian, and took his dead, and almost consumed child out of the flames.

Various opinions are formed. Some think it was the effect of personal animosity, or spirituous liquor. Others think it may be on account of our people hunting on their ground. But all agree in soliciting a guard to prevent the frontiers from breaking.

BALTIMORE, May 22.

Extract of a letter from capt. O'Brien, to Peter Stirling, Esq; at Barcelona, dated

RUES, March 4, 1802.

SIR,

Since I wrote to you last, a very suspicious vessel has anchored in the Roads of Salou, during the late gale, and immediately after it was moderate she removed a great distance out, in perhaps 50 or 60 fathoms water; where she still lays at anchor. Yesterday I was informed by two Danish captains, that lay very near her, and that went along side of her previous to her mooring out of the Roads, that she mounted 12 guns and appeared to have a great number of men. One of those captains spoke with the people on board of her, and found two that spoke English and one that spoke French; he likewise saw some men coming up the hatch-way with turbans on their heads; but those people he was talking with made signs for them to go below. The said Danish captain asked them what nation they belonged to; they told him she was a French national cruiser. This vessel is a xebeck, and I have great reason to think she is a Tripolitan cruiser: there was a French polacre ship in the roads, whose captain being asked if that xebeck was French, said no, that he thought her to be a Tripolitan. From all these circumstances, I think it would be imprudent to put out of this port, until the Washington arrives, as she is expected soon.

(Signed) JOHN O'BRYAN.

Captain Pile, of the schooner Sally, arrived at New-York, in 30 days from Havanna, informs, that a day or two before he sailed, several American vessels entered that port, by permission of the governor; and it was the general opinion, that their cargoes would be landed and purchased by the government, at a price considerably less than the market price, which was 24 dollars per bl.

The sloop Charlotte, Sutherland, arrived at New-York on Monday from Jacquemel, on the 9th April was boarded by a boat from the Minerva, captain Humphrey Hughes, then lying at the island of Hispaniola, where he had been embargoed 40 days. [illegible] to Aurora and lend his sails on [illegible]. He informed that he was bound from Barcelona (Spanish Main) to Charleston; and being in want of water, sent his boat to Jeremie, where she was detained, and the brig sent to L'Anceveau, from whence it was uncertain when he would be permitted to sail.—He was the only vessel laying there at that time.

Extract of a letter dated Madeira, 26th March, received via Charleston.

"There are two Tripolitan ships out. An American brig just arrived here from the Straits, was chased the whole night by one of them. The observations were not sufficiently particular to afford any descriptive marks, so as to distinguish these vessels otherwise than by their hostile appearance.

May 24.

Thursday evening last an affray took place between two sailors, in a common house near the causeway, Fell's-Point, in which an American sailor, belonging to the ship Clothier, was stabbed in the breast by a Spaniard. The man is not expected to recover, and the perpetrator was yesterday committed to prison.

It is understood that an arrival at Newport, in 29 days from Cadiz, brings advice of the ratification of the definitive treaty between France, Great-Britain, &c. by all the powers concerned.

Annapolis, May 27.

THEATRE.

WE are authorised to announce the Tragedy of GEORGE BARNWELL on Saturday the 29th instant, with an Entertainment, as will be expressed in the bills of the day, by a Select Party of Young Gentlemen. The profits of the Performance, together with a subscription now in circulation, will be appropriated to enclosing the Old Grave Yard. The friends to the scheme are sanguine of its success, having witnessed the liberality of the Citizens on former occasions.

SALE OF NEGROES.

On Saturday the nineteenth of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis, pursuant to an order of the orphans court,

FOUR negroes, a woman and three children, (a boy and two girls,) late the property of Mary Lusby, deceased. The woman is a good cook, and understands any kind of house work. They will be sold on a credit of six months, on bond with security.

JAMES LUSBY, Administrator.

May 27, 1802.

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange.

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of TOWNLY YATES, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Townly Yates hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the said Townly Yates, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Townly Yates, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Townly Yates's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property,

True copy,

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 31st instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of the subscriber, near the Severn Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the personal estate of PAUL BUCY, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all is sold. Terms of sale ready cash.

JOHN PHIPS, Administrator.

May 11, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 400 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 2

NOTICE.

THE clergy and vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof, is to be held in Easton, on Wednesday the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. HEND, Sec'ry.

May 13, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, May 18, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee of the real estate of Richard Chew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed on the 14th day of June next, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th instant.

The said sale as follows, 406 acres of land at £.5, 17 acres at £.5, 687½ acres at £.3 5 0, 12½ acres at £.7 10.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

French Language and Dancing Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, professor of the French language, and dancing, from Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire colleges and academies, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach those beautiful and useful accomplishments, if there appears sufficient encouragement.

CONDITIONS.

The French language will be taught twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday, in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 12, for the ladies, and afternoon for young gentlemen to sun set.

Dancing every Monday and Thursday in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to sun set for the small class, and from sun set to 10 in the evening for the large class.

The price of tuition 10 dollars only each scholar per quarter, 4 to be paid at entrance, and the remainder at the end of the quarter.

N. B. Mr. Maurice recommends Boyer's grammar. Fifteen subscribers to each branch at least, and the tuition will begin immediately.

Subscriptions are lodged at the printing-office.

May 19, 1802. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mr. PEREGRINE BOND, of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, that unless they exhibit their respective claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and two.

ELISHA JOHNSON, Administrator of P. BOND. 3 X

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Conduit Street, [illegible] and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN. 5

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

H. HAYDEN, DENTIST,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this state, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. NIXON's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.

May 19, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Elizabeth Alcock, Philip Woolford, James Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, William Green, Nancy Alcock, Robert Green, and Catharine his wife.

against

John Dawson, Sarah Hignett, Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, Joseph Coxe, and Elizabeth his wife, William Dawson, Margaret Dawson, Jonas Dawson, Elisha Dawson, Shadrack Dawson, Frederick Dawson, and Joseph Dawson.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of bargain and sale from John Dawson, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, to Thomas Alcock, of the same county, for three several tracts of land, in the said county, called RED OAK POND, NO NAME, and PLEASANT; the bill states, that the said Thomas Alcock, the bargainee in the said deed mentioned, hath departed this life intestate, and that the complainants are his heirs at law, and that the said John Dawson, the bargainor, hath also died intestate, and that the defendants are his heirs at law. Subpœna hath issued against the defendants who have all been summoned, except Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, William, Jonas and Elisha, Shadrack, Frederick and Joseph Dawson, and it is alledged on the part of the complainants, that those defendants last mentioned reside in the State of Delaware; it is thereupon, and on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the end of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the non resident defendants, and all persons claiming, as heirs to the said bargainor, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the substance and object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Leakin Dorsey and David Lafavour,

vs.

The heirs of George Steyer.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to vest in David Lafavour, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate in fee of and in two tracts of land lying in Washington county, one called THE WIDOW'S PURCHASE, the other called ROGUE'S HARBOUR, which George Steyer, deceased, by bond of conveyance, dated the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, sold unto Leakin Dorsey, and which the said Leakin Dorsey, by a bond of conveyance dated the twenty-eighth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, sold unto David Lafavour. The bill states, that the said George Steyer is dead, without having any heir known of and capable of inheriting his real estate; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of June next, to the intent that the heirs of the said George Steyer may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. X

GEORGE WELLS, Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by [illegible] door below Mr. [illegible] Tavern, where he caries on the above business in all its branches with neatness and dispatch; he returns thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. He has a quantity of silk umbrellas for sale.

Annapolis, April 20, 1802. 4

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 7 X

To be RENTED, A BLACKSMITH's SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW. 7

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oznabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 4

FOR SALE;

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office. 4

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN. 5

April 22, 1802.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

[illegible] solutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Loweſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known:

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with loweſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and fluſhed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in [illegible]

Communicated by, Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and maligmant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, *if taken on its firſt appearance* [illegible] heated for removing *habitual coſtiveneſs*, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

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ANNAPOLIS:

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